

ٹائٹنک جہاز
1912 عیسوی میں
ڈوبا نہی تھا
اُسے ڈوبوایا گیا تھا

November 2024

Abdul Hameed Arain

Ex Muslim Farman Ali



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دنیا کے خُداؤں

کا 1912

عیسوی میں

ایک اور

کارنامے کا پردہ

فائش

ٹائٹینک جہاز

1912 عیسوی

میں ڈوبا نہیں

تھا اُسے

ڈوبوایا گیا تھا



TITANIC

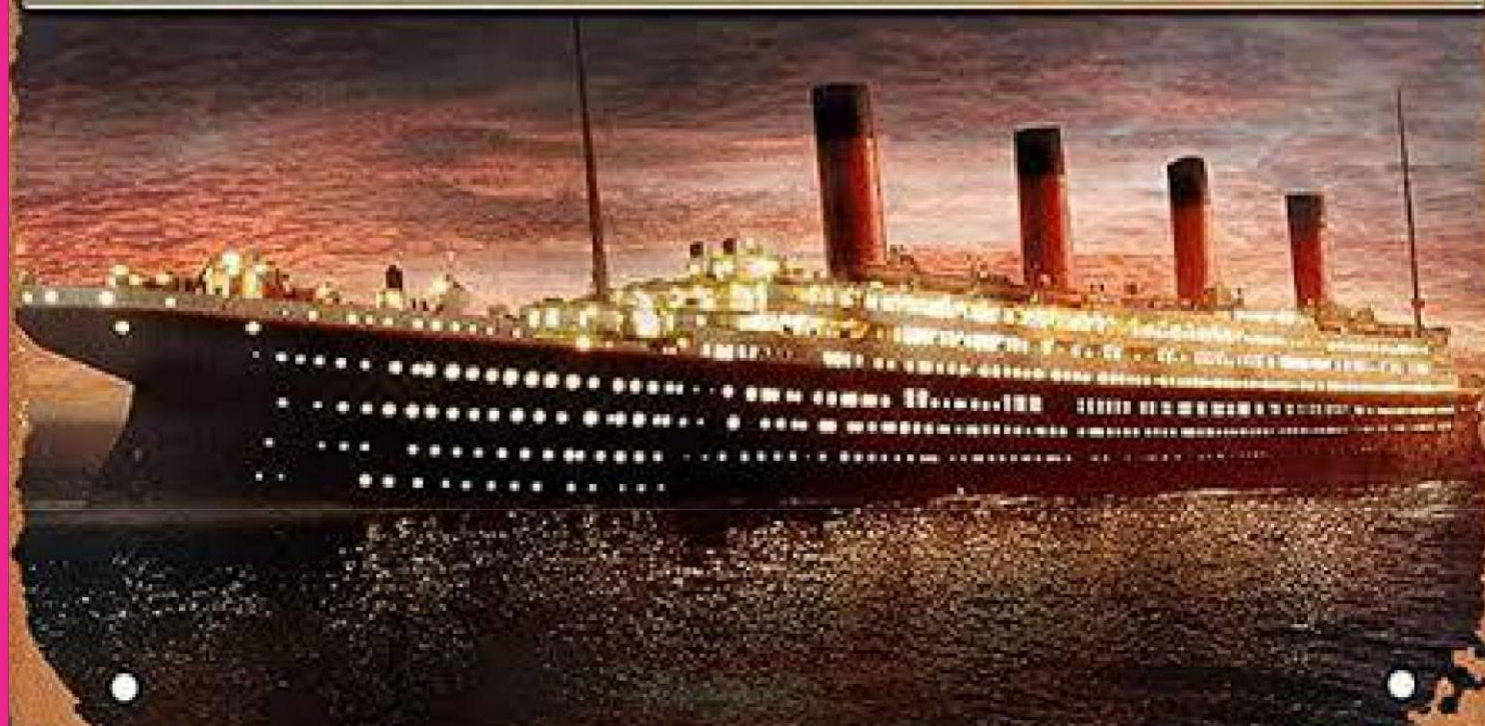




TITANIC



TITANIC





PIDAX

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VOM OSCAR-PREISGEKRÖNTEN AUTOR VON
DOWNTON ABBEY

TOBY
JONES

JENNA-LOUISE
COLEMAN

CELIA
IMRIE

TIMOTHY
WEST

JAMES
WILBY

NOAH
REID

MARIA DOYLE
KENNEDY

TITANIC

DER KOMPLETTE ZWEIFTEILER





TITANIC

ONE VOYAGE. A WORLD OF UNTOLD STORIES.



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Sinking of the RMS Titanic • RMS Titanic sank on 15 April 1912 in the North Atlantic Ocean. The largest ...



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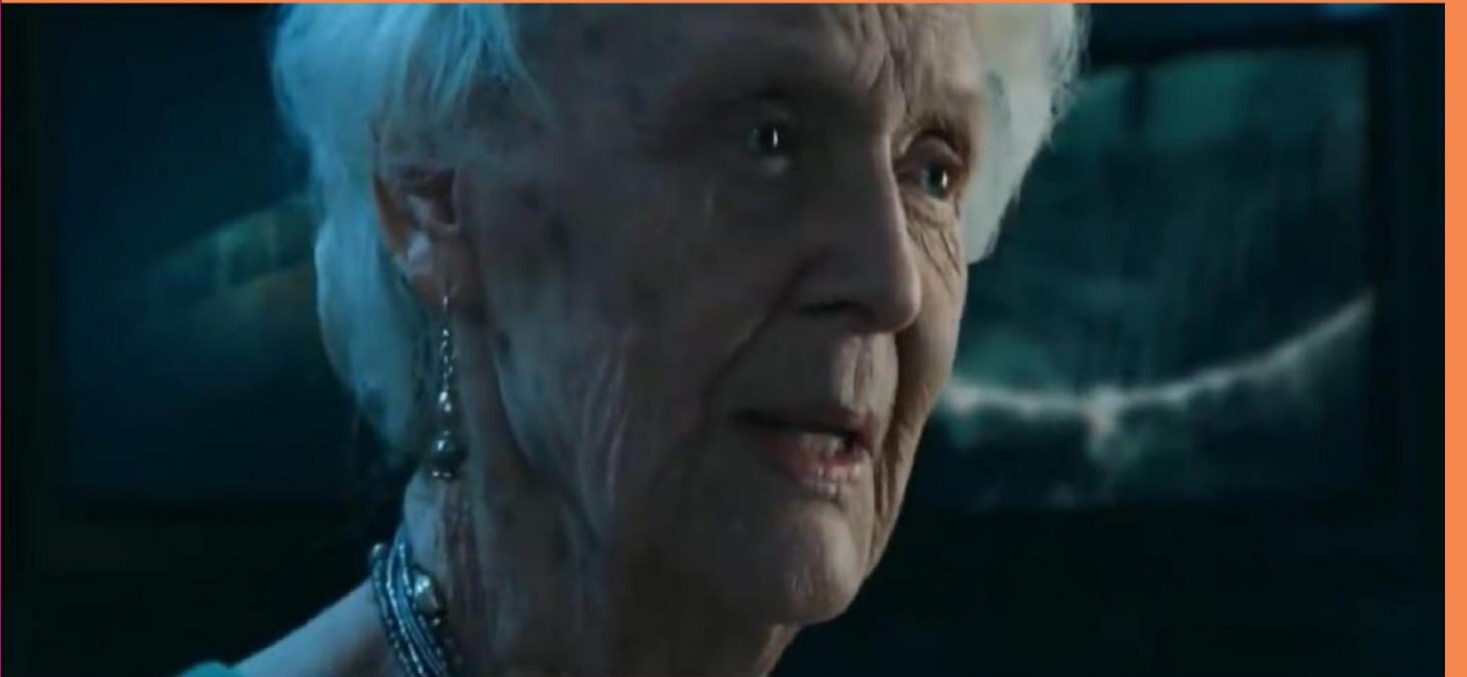
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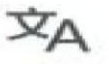
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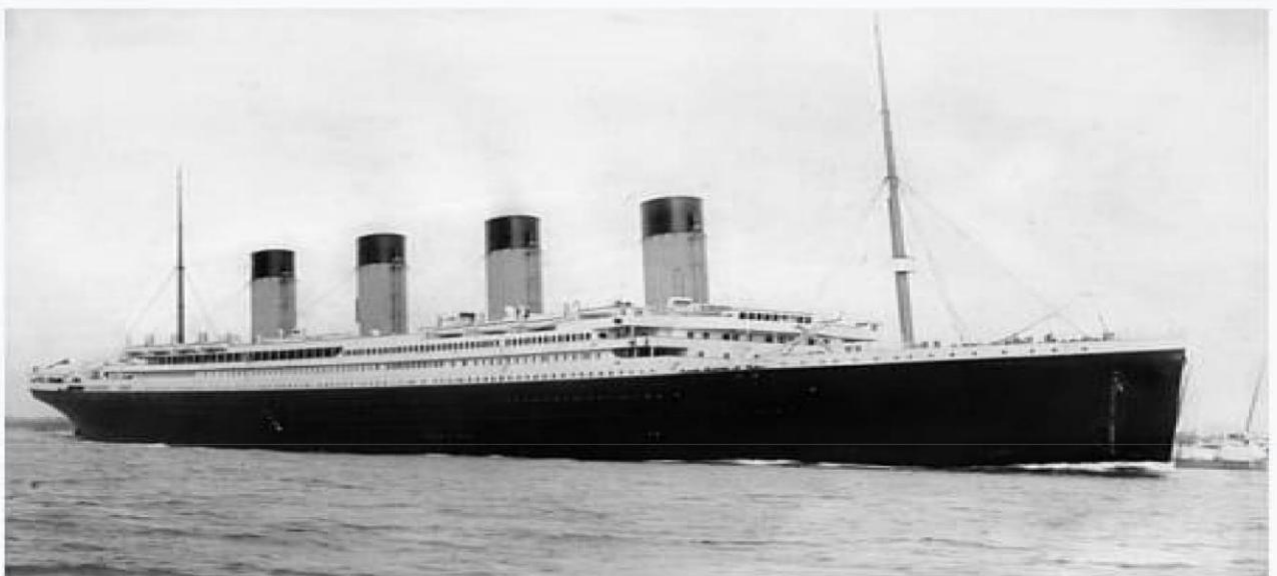
<https://archive.org/details/titanic-o-my-heart-will-go-on-o-celine-dion-720-p-hd-1>

ٹائٹینک

برٹش ٹرانس اٹلانٹک مسافر لائنر، 1912 میں لانچ اور بنیاد رکھی گئی۔



آر ایم ایس ٹائٹینک یہ ایک برطانوی سمندری جہاز تھا جو 15 اپریل 1912 کو ساؤتھمپٹن، انگلینڈ سے نیو یارک سٹی، ریاستہائے متحدہ تک اپنے پہلے سفر کے دوران آئس برگ سے ٹکرانے کے نتیجے میں ڈوب گیا۔ اندازے کے مطابق 2,224 مسافروں اور عملے میں سے 1,496 کی موت ہو گئی، جس سے یہ واقعہ اس وقت کسی ایک جہاز کے ڈوبنے کا سب سے مہلک واقعہ تھا۔ جیسا کہ برطانوی جزائر، اسکینڈینیویا اور یورپ کے دیگر مقامات سے آنے والے سینکڑوں تارکین وطن جو ریاستہائے متحدہ اور کینیڈا میں نئی زندگی کی تلاش میں تھے۔ اس آفت نے عوام کی توجہ مبذول کروائی، بحری حفاظت کے ضوابط میں بڑی تبدیلیاں کیں، اور مقبول ثقافت میں ایک پائیدار میراث کو متاثر کیا۔



اُس میں تین ایسے
لوگ سوار تھے
جنہوں نے دنیا کے
خُداؤں عالمی ڈیپ
اسٹیٹ کی تجارت کو
چیلنج کر رہے
تھے



بینجمن گوگن ہائیم

Benjamin Guggenheim

Article Talk



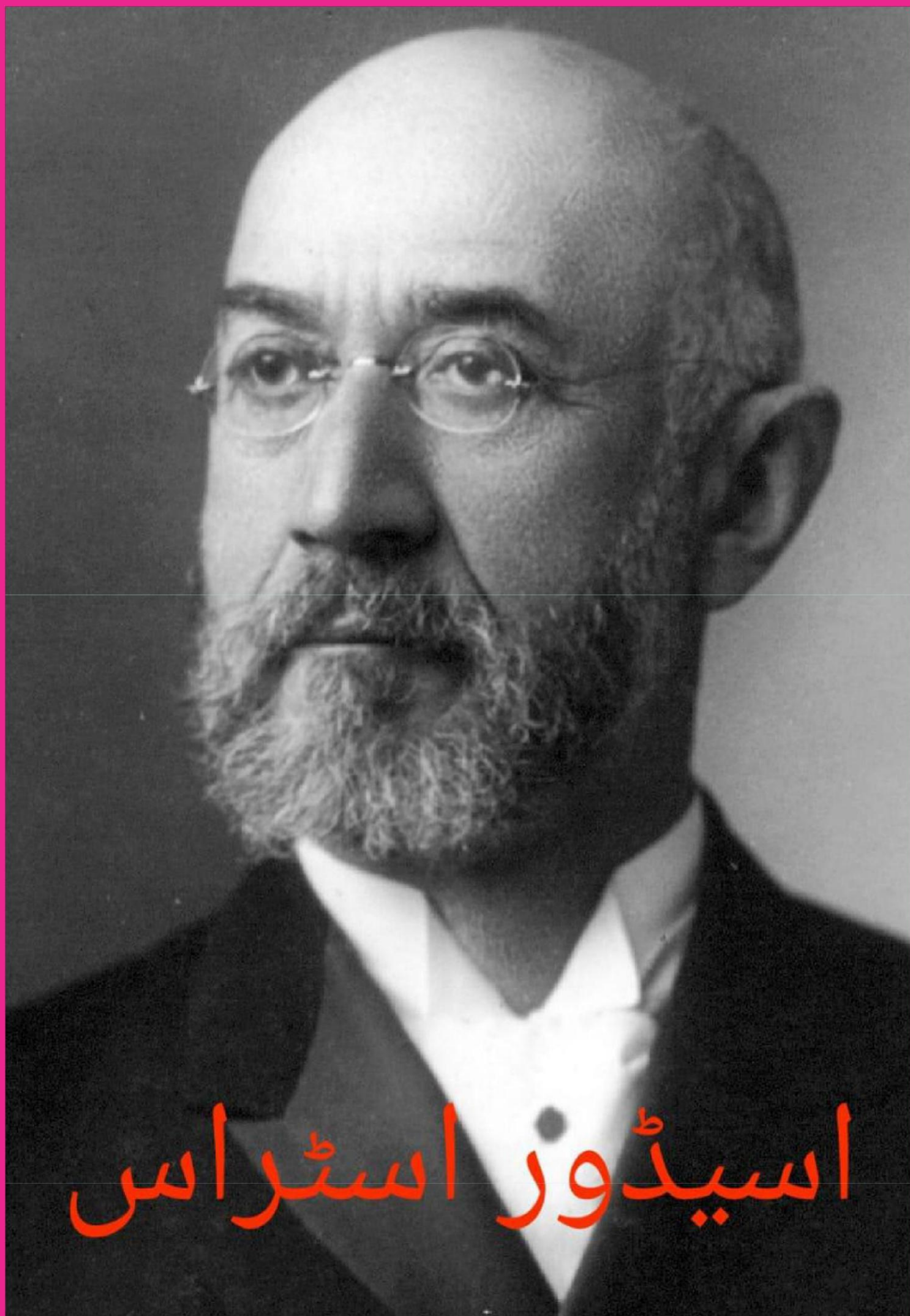
Benjamin Guggenheim (October 26, 1865 – April 15, 1912) was an American businessman, who was a wealthy member of the [Guggenheim family](#). He was among the most prominent American passengers aboard [RMS *Titanic*](#) and perished along with 1,495 others when the ship [sank on her maiden voyage](#) taking 1,496 of 2,208 on board with her.

Benjamin Guggenheim



Born

October 26, 1865



اسیڈور اسٹراس

Isidor Straus

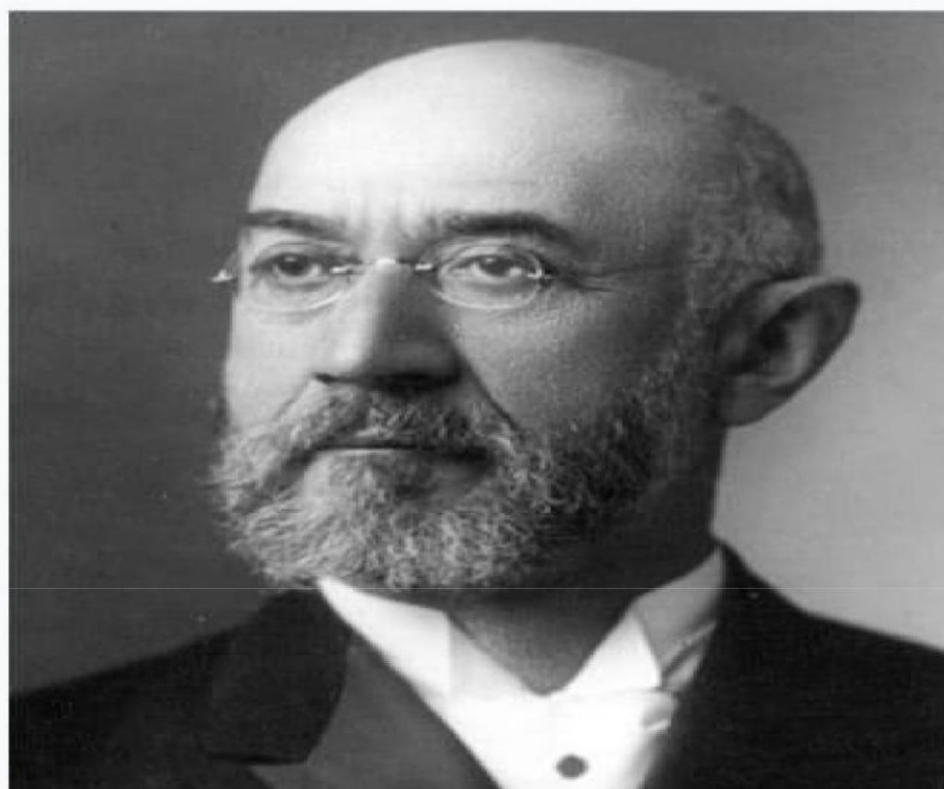
Article Talk

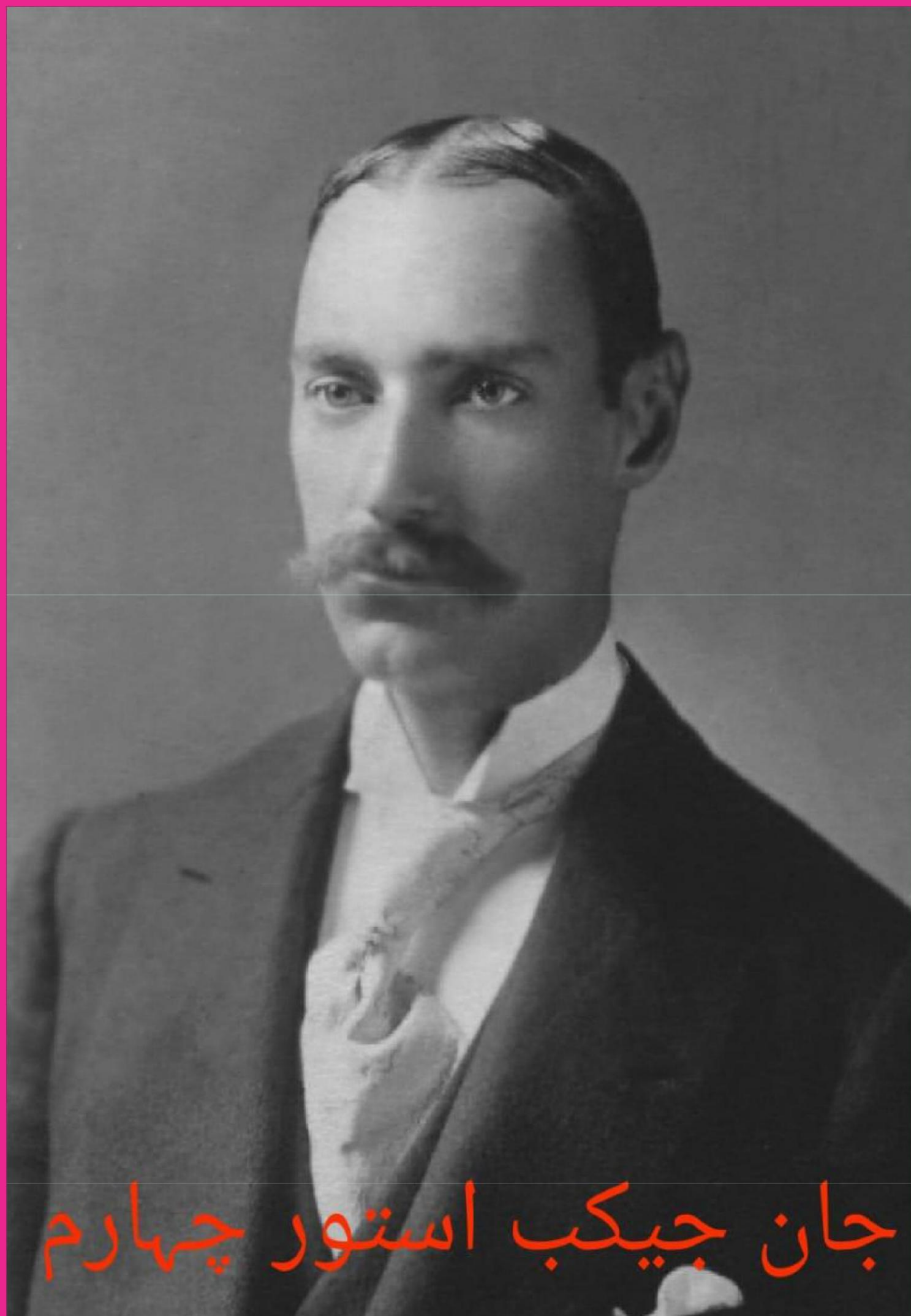
文A



Isidor Straus (February 6, 1845 – April 15, 1912) was a Bavarian-born American businessman, politician and co-owner of [Macy's](#) department store with his brother [Nathan](#). He also served for just over a year as a member of the [United States House of Representatives](#), representing the state of [New York](#).^[2] He died with his wife, [Ida](#), in the sinking of the *[Titanic](#)*.

Isidor Straus





جان جيڪب استور چہارم

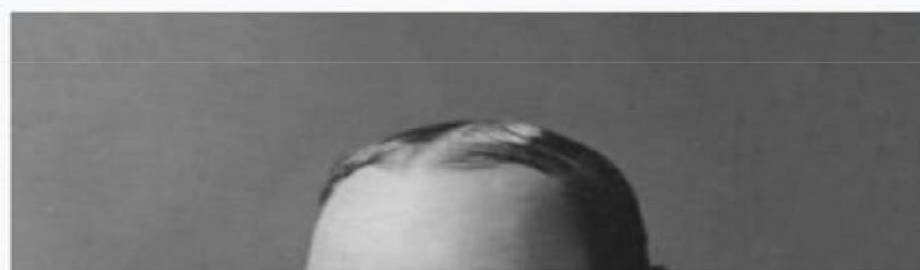
John Jacob Astor IV

Article Talk



John Jacob Astor IV (July 13, 1864 – April 15, 1912) was an American business magnate, real estate developer, investor, writer, lieutenant colonel in the [Spanish–American War](#), and a prominent member of the [Astor family](#). He was among the most prominent American passengers aboard [RMS *Titanic*](#) and perished along with 1,495 others when the ship [sank on her maiden voyage](#).^[1] Astor was the richest passenger aboard the RMS *Titanic* and was thought to be among the richest people in the world at that time, with a net worth of roughly \$87 million (equivalent to \$2.75 billion in 2023) when he died.^{[2][3]}

John Jacob Astor IV



پہلا بینجمن گوگن

، ہائیم دوسرا

اسیڈٹور اسٹراس

اور تیسرا جان

جیکب اسٹور

چہارم



GUGGENHEIM, DYING, SENT WIFE MESSAGE

**Tried to Do His Duty. He
Asked Steward to
Tell Her.**

"GO DOWN LIKE GENTLEMEN"

**He and His Secretary, Facing Death,
Were Full Evening Dress—Broth-
er Bitter Against Company.**

James Eiche, assistant steward in the first cabin of the Titanic, appeared at the St. Regis Hotel early yesterday morning and inquired for Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim. He said that he had a message from Benjamin Guggenheim, one of the victims of the sea disaster. He said that it had to be delivered in person.

Mrs. Guggenheim was in the care of Daniel Guggenheim, whose apartments are at the St. Regis. The steward was admitted, but was not permitted to see Mrs. Guggenheim, who is prostrated with grief. He insisted that he must see her personally, but finally consented to transmit the message through her brother-in-law.

"We were together almost to the end," said the steward. "I was saved. He went down with the ship. But that isn't what I want to tell Mrs. Guggenheim."

Then the steward produced a piece of paper. He had written the message on it, he said, to be certain that it would be correct. This was the brief message:

"If anything should happen to me, tell my wife in New York that I've done my best in doing my duty."

"That's all he said," added the steward. "There wasn't time for more."

Little by little Mr. Guggenheim got the whole story of his brother's death from the steward. It was the first definite news that he had received from his brother.

"Mr. Guggenheim was one of our charges," said the steward again. "He had his secretary with him. His name was Daniel, I believe, an Armenian, about 25 years old. Both died like soldiers."

When the crash came I awakened them and told them to get dressed. A few minutes later I went into their room and helped them to get ready. I put a life preserver on Mr. Guggenheim. He said it hurt him to the back. There was plenty of time and I took it off, adjusted it, and then put it on him again. It was all over this time.

"They wanted to go out on deck with only a few clothes on, but I pulled a heavy sweater over Mr. Guggenheim's shirt, and then they both went out. They stayed together, and I could see what they were doing. They were doing from one lifeboat to another, helping the women and children. Mr. Guggenheim would shout out, 'Women first, and he was of great assistance to the officers.'

"There weren't so bad as first, but when I saw Mr. Guggenheim about three-quarters of an hour after the crash there was great excitement. What surprised me was that both Mr. Guggenheim and his secretary were dressed in their evening clothes. They had deliberately taken off their sweaters, and as he said, as I can remember they were so lively at first."

"What's that for?" I asked.

"We've dressed up in our best," re-

Benjamin Guggenheim.



Facing Death on the Titanic, He Sent a Message to His Wife by One of the Crew.

sponded Mr. Guggenheim, "and are prepared to go down like gentlemen." It was then that he told me about the message to his wife, and that is what I have come here for.

"Well, shortly after the last few boats were lowered and I was ordered by the deck officer to make an exit, I waved goodbye to Mr. Guggenheim, and that was the last I saw of him and his Armenian secretary."

Daniel Guggenheim told a reporter for The Times last night that his brother had had a chauffeur abroad named Rene Pomet. The chauffeur, he said, had traveled second class and had not been heard from. He said that Mrs. Guggenheim, with the exception of the steward's message from her husband, had been greatly comforted.

"And I'd like to say," added Mr. Guggenheim, "that I feel very bitter against such a state of conditions which made this disaster possible. It was absolutely unnecessary. Of course I am prejudiced. My loss is great."

"But the lesson is clearly paid at any price. The disaster, I can only hope, will save such a cry against luxury, speed, and crowding that the ship companies won't soon forget it. They are trying to tell us that they can't find room for more lifeboats on big liners. Do they think we will believe that? I know that modern ingenuity can construct steamers which will carry enough lifeboats if these boats are wanted. The trouble is they weren't wanted. What do we want with gymnasiums and swimming pools? What we want is safety, safety, safety!"

"If I had any influence in this official investigation the investigation would go as near to the bottom of this outrage as the Titanic is near to the bottom of the ocean. I would argue for a trained body of soldiers for each ocean liner. Each soldier ought to know his duty and preserve order with pistol in hand, if necessary. Wouldn't it be cheap in the end to have twenty-five soldiers aboard every crowded liner? Wouldn't it be a cheap price for safety?"

"The Congressional Committee, I hope, will also enforce the regulations for fire crews for each lifeboat. And there ought to be a provision that fresh food be placed in the lifeboats each day. It makes no difference whether the food isn't used, isn't that comparatively little amount of food a cheap price for safety?"

Efforts to find the body of Benjamin Guggenheim, who was the fifth of the seven Guggenheim brothers, as well as the bodies of other victims, will be made by the six surviving brothers. Aside from securing the sea with small steamers, it is probable that hydro-aeroplanes will be pushed to the scene of the disaster. An aviator named F. C. Egan, who has attained some fame on the Pacific Coast, telegraphed to Robert Guggenheim yesterday from San Diego, Cal., suggesting the sending of four aviators and an army hydro-aeroplanes there on steamers. He would have the aeroplanes equipped with calcium phosphate signals and shake them apart for a hundred miles in all directions from the disabled of the Titanic, with a view of locating floating bodies.

جان جیکب استور چہارم
امریکی بزنس میگنٹ
رئیل اسٹیٹ ڈویلپر سرمایہ
کار، مصنف ہسپانوی
امریکی جنگ میں لفٹیننٹ
کرنل اور استور خاندان
کے ایک ممتاز رکن تھے

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The kid received an injury from the accident, besides suffering a few days' illness and hospitalization.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE TITANIC SINKS WITH 1,800 ON BOARD; ONLY 675, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SAVED



MOST DYING INCIDENT IN MARINE HISTORY SINKS WHEN WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMSHIP STRAITS NORTH COASTS OF IRELAND

Special of World's Most Famous Ship
Sinking, Showing Details of the
Disaster, with a Map
and Other News Items
From the 14th of April

By the Associated Press, from the New York Herald, and the Herald of London
Published at New York, New York, 14th April 1912
Special Edition

The Titanic, the largest ship in the world, was sunk on the night of April 14-15, 1912, off the coast of Ireland. The ship was carrying 2,204 people, of whom only 675 survived. The sinking was the deadliest in the history of maritime travel.

The ship was built by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., of Belfast, and was owned by the White Star Line. It was the second largest ship in the world, after the Lusitania.

The ship was carrying 1,517 passengers and 687 crew members. Of the passengers, 333 were women and children. The ship was carrying 24 lifeboats, but only 20 were launched.

The ship was struck by an iceberg on the night of April 14-15, 1912. The ship sank in 2 hours and 40 minutes. The sinking was the deadliest in the history of maritime travel.

The ship was carrying 1,517 passengers and 687 crew members. Of the passengers, 333 were women and children. The ship was carrying 24 lifeboats, but only 20 were launched.

The ship was struck by an iceberg on the night of April 14-15, 1912. The ship sank in 2 hours and 40 minutes. The sinking was the deadliest in the history of maritime travel.



THE DAILY HOME NEWS

New Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday, Afternoon, April 16, 1912.

1,492 THE DEATH ROLL OF THE TITANIC; ASTOR DROWNS, WIFE IS SAVED; ONE OF SHIP'S OWNERS SAID TO BE RESCUED

(Special Dispatch to Home News.)
NEW YORK, April 15.—While the wireless dispatch concerning the Titanic wreck are important and to some extent contradictory, there is the larger way hope that the appalling nature of the catastrophe has been exaggerated. The number of dead is now placed at 1,492, which includes the number of survivors about 600.

Announcements of the number saved have been stated as 600 and 615. The White Star Line announced the former number, while the latter was announced by the wireless news service.

Later Reports Agree on 600.

The figures upon which all reports agree are these:

The Titanic sank at 2 a. m. yesterday, about two hours after colliding with an iceberg. Five hundred women and children were taken off in lifeboats, and those were picked up by the Carpathia, of the Cunard Line, which is now en route for New York, where she will arrive Thursday night or Friday morning.

Partial lists of survivors have been received, but none of their names. Col. John Jacob Astor, Jr., as he sometimes would be likely to state his first in any list of survivors, there is no hope that he was saved. One report has it that his body was found.

Mrs. Astor and her maid were saved in the lifeboats and are on the Carpathia.

Captain Smith went down with his ship.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was yesterday reported to be on the Titanic, changed his plans at the last moment and is still in England.

Major Archibald Butt, aide to President Taft, and Wendell A. Bush, of Trenton, N. J., are not mentioned in any reports of survivors.

Wireless Overboard.

The wireless is so overwhelmed with distress calls that it is impossible to get news from them.

Other Reports.

Among the scattered, uncorroborated reports that have come in is one that one of the few men saved was J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the White Star Line, to which the Titanic belonged. He and his wife were among those picked up by the Carpathia, this message stated.

London Col. Astor, those who are believed to have been his wife. Father Street, the famous merchant, Benjamin Guggenheim, President Barnard of the Great Trust, Vice President Charles of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and William T. Wood, of London, one of the most famous living journalists.



Photo by Associated Press Association.
MRS. J. J. ASTOR, SAVED FROM WRECK.



Photo of Captain Smith by Associated Press Association.
CAPT. SMITH AND THE TITANIC.

relieve morning to-day by the White Star, officers immediately everyone that something must happen. She said "If you can send a steamer or can do anything in anyway to assist us, we are all dead." She was assured that messengers from all about were even then working with the ship in the hope of finding the wreckage of those lost and survivors.

Taft Says For News.

(Special Dispatch to Home News.)
WASHINGTON, April 15.—Pres-



COL. J. J. ASTOR, WHO WAS LOST.

dent Taft, visibly touched, got in conference with the White Star office to-day, bearing for "just a word" of Major Archibald Butt, his military aide and personal friend. He was told that no news had been received of him.

(Special Dispatch to Home News.)

NEW YORK, April 15.—Vice President N. W. Haskell, of the White Star Line, looked himself in the office at 10.30 this morning. In reply to a question showed through the door regarding a report that there had been 400 women and children rescued he said in shaking tones: "I hope it is so. This is a horrible, horrible tragedy."

Formerly Edward H. Morgan said that the mail carried by the Titanic amounted to about 2,500 bags, of about 20,000,000 pieces.

(Special Dispatch to Home News.)

LONDON, April 15.—The White Star Line office here are besieged with people inquiring for news of relatives and friends on the Titanic. All the steamship office here are flying high at half mast.

NEW YORK, April 15.—At 11 a. m.

the White Star Line office stated that the latest information received from the wreck of the wreck of the Titanic was that there were still 324 survivors, all on board the Carpathia as news for New York.

At 11 o'clock a wireless received from the Carpathia stated that Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her maid were survivors. It is feared that Col. Astor was drowned.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, April 15.—A wireless received here states that 353 were all that were saved from the Titanic, all women and children, excepting the crews of the lifeboats. All are on the Carpathia. The other ships failed to reach the wreck in time. This statement was relayed here through two ships.

New York, April 15.—The greatest marine disaster in the history of the world occurred last Monday night when the Titanic of the White Star Line, the biggest and finest of steamships, shattered herself against an iceberg and sank with 1,500 of her passengers and crew in less than four hours.

Out of nearly 1,200 people that she

(Continued on Page 18.)

NIXON TELLS WHY TITANIC FOUNDERED

Lewis Nixon, the noted naval architect, formerly in charge of shipyards at Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, has composed a theory as to why the Titanic foundered did not save her from foundering.

In his opinion the vessel was probably traveling at half speed in the fog when she reached the iceberg.

"It is likely that she hit one that had no more give to it than a rock," said Mr. Nixon. "Naturally something had to give way, and, as the ship didn't stop, she had to founder."

"It is reasonable that an impact of this sort might have buckled the longitudinal girders and led to the starting stress and opening the watertight compartments throughout the entire length of the vessel."

"Nevertheless, if it is, as Mr. Nixon explained, 'so unfortunate to see one of the greatest ships of the world foundered, there is a lesson to be learned, very large, it is really no less than a lesson.'"



New York American

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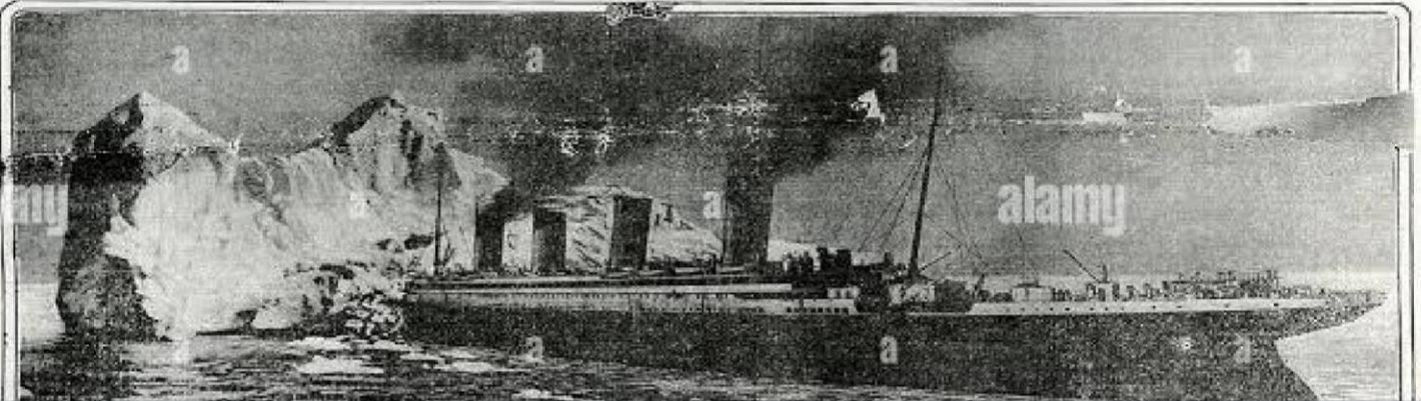
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912. 16 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT IN ADVANCE (This paper is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.)

J. J. ASTOR LOST ON TITANIC 1.500 TO 1.800 DEAD

John Jacob Astor was among the passengers who went down with the ship, according to a wireless dispatch received by Bradstreets last night from the liner Olympic. Mrs. Astor was saved and is being brought to shore by the Carpathia.

The Wireless Operator at Cape Race, Newfoundland, Flashes: "Eighteen Hundred Lives Have Been Lost in the Wreck of the Titanic."



alamu

Image ID: 2K64HW2



اسیڈو^طر اسٹراس

1912 کے درمیان

امریکہ کے کپڑوں

کے بہت بڑے تاجر

اور امریکہ کی

میسسجز نامی کمپنی

کے مالک تھے





میسز، (انگریزی: Macy's) نامی یہ کمپنی 2012 میں فارچون (میگزین) کی سرفہرست 1000 کمپنیوں میں شامل تھی۔ اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر سنسینائی، اوہائیو میں واقع ہے۔ فارچون کی رپورٹ کے مطابق 2012 میں اس میں سی ای او (CEO) کے عہدے پر **Terry J. Lundgren** کام کر رہے تھے۔^[1]

میسز



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سنسینائی

اوہائیو

45202

Terry J. Lundgren

کلیدی افراد

(2012 میں سی ای او)

بینجمن گوگن

ہائیم امریکہ کا کان

کنی کا کنگ تھا

امریکہ میں و اُس

کی بہت ساری

کانیں تھیں

یہ تینوں امریکہ
کے فیڈرل بینک
کی مخالفت کر
رہے تھے، اُس
وقت دنیا کی
تمام بڑی بینکیں
پرائیویٹ تھیں

فیڈرل ریزرو



文A

فیڈرل ریزرو (لفظی معنی: وفاقی ذخیرہ) ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکا کا مرکزی مَصْرِفِ نظام ہے۔ یہ 1913ء میں قائم کیا گیا۔ یہ ایک نجی ادارہ ہے جو امریکی زرکاغذ جاری کرتا ہے۔^[2]

فیڈرل ریزرو



مہر



صدر دفتر فیڈرل ریزرو سسٹم (اکلس عمارت)

واشنگٹن ڈی سی

صدر دفاتر



ہ تینوں لوگ کہہ

رہے تھے کہ

امریکہ کی فیڈرل

بینک امریکی

حکومت کے انڈر

میں چلے

ان تینوں لوگوں کو
مارنے کے لئے
پورا ٹائٹینک جہاز
ہی ڈوبوا دیا گیا
جس میں، پندرہ سو
سے زائد اور لوگ
بھی مارے گئے

دنیا کے

ممالک کو

چلانے والے

خداؤں نے

آب تک

صرف امریکہ کے چار

صدر کا قتل کروا

چکے ہیں، پانچواں بچ

گیا اس کے علاوہ دو

سابق صدر پر بھی

قاتلانہ حملہ ہو چکا

ہے

قتل ہونے والے امریکی
صدور

نمبر ایک، ابراہم لنکن
1865

نمبر دو جیمز گارفیلڈ 1881
نمبر تین ولیم میک کینلی
1901

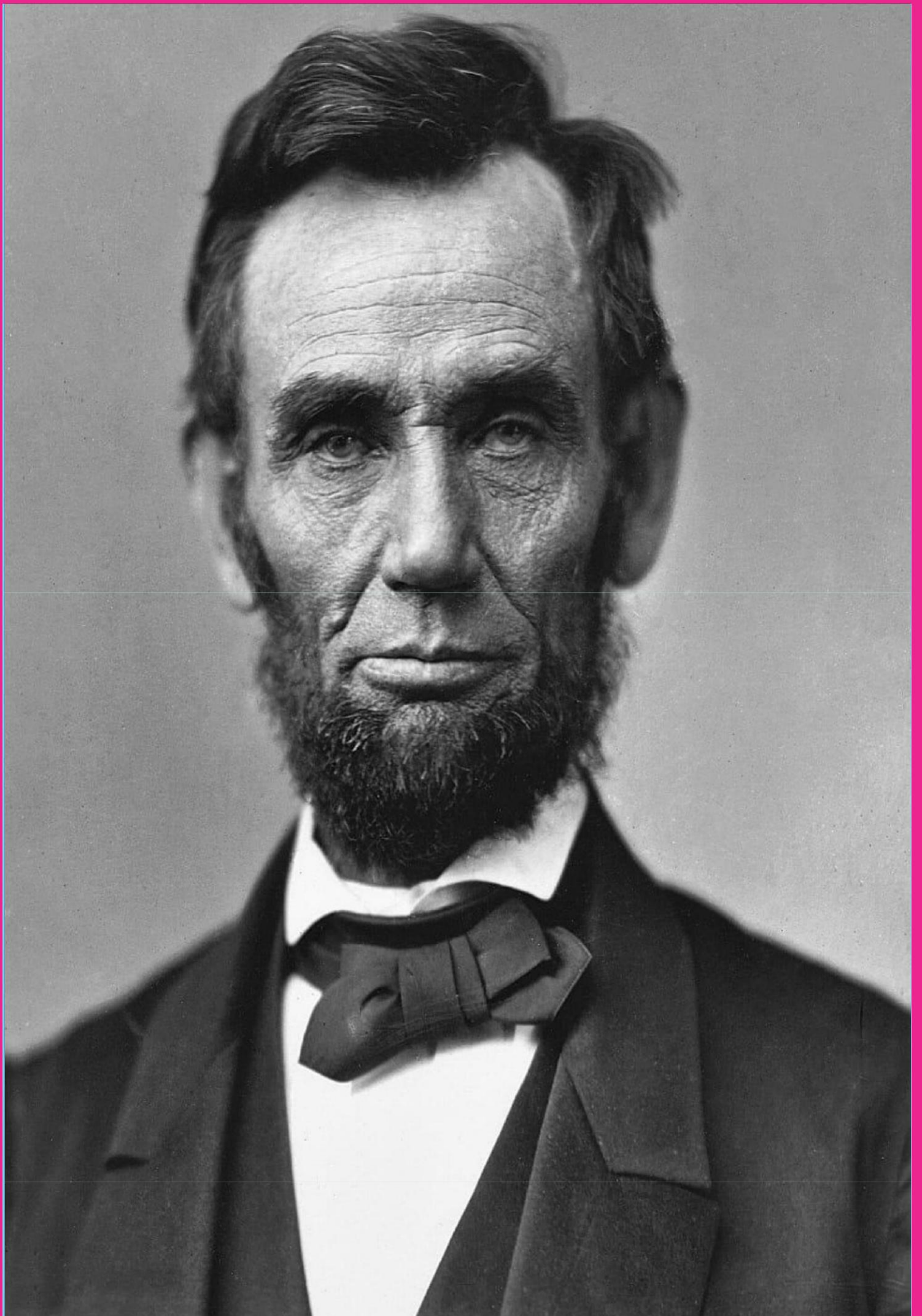
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امریکہ کا وہ صدر جس
پر قاتلانہ حملہ ہوا لیکن
مرنے سے بچ گئے

رونالڈ ریگن 1981 اور
دو سابق امریکی صدور
تھیوڈور روزویلٹ

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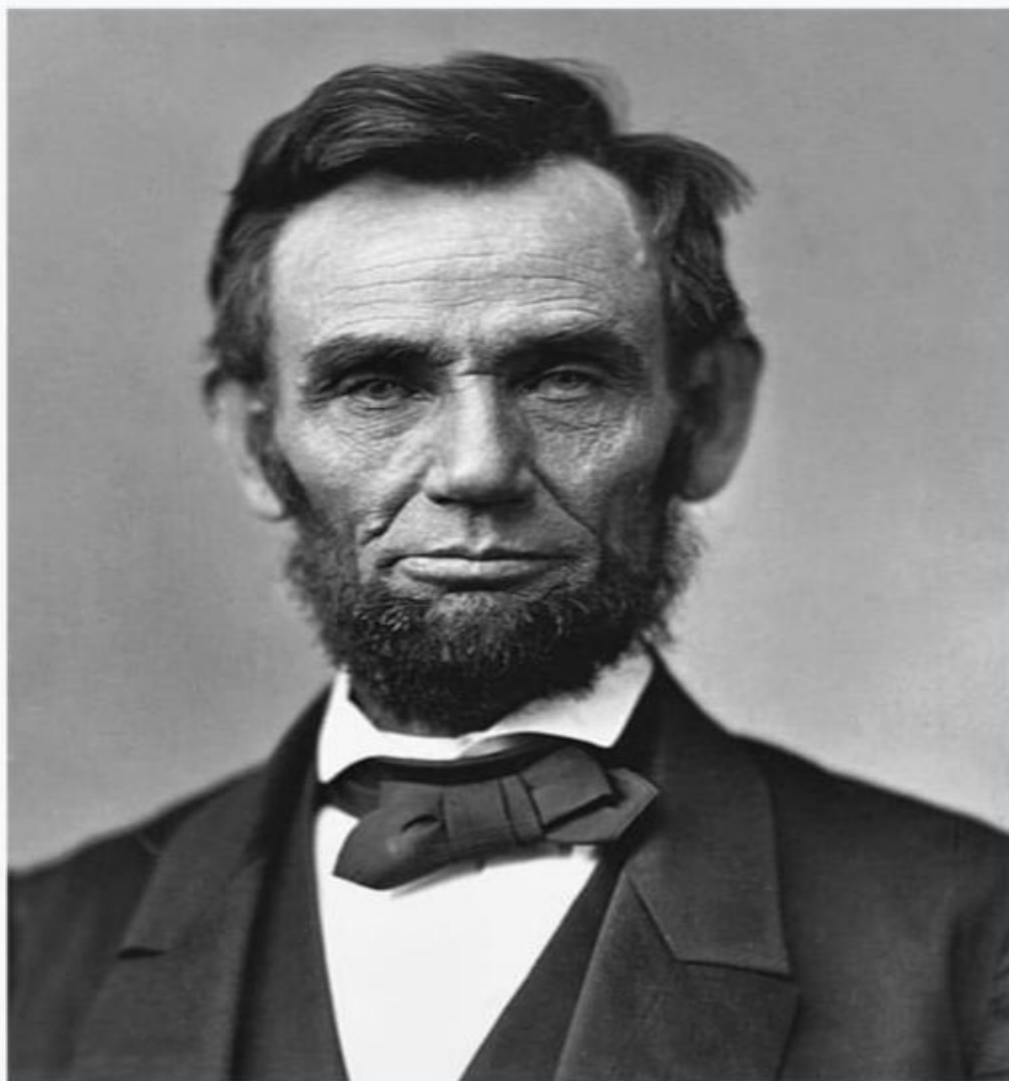
ابراہم لنکن



文A

ابراہم لنکن (پیدائش: 12 فروری 1809ء | وفات: 15 اپریل، 1865ء) ایک ڈاکیے اور کلرک سے زندگی شروع کرکے ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکا کا 16 واں صدر بنا۔ اپنی ذاتی محنت سے قانونی امتحان پاس کرکے وکالت کا پیشہ اختیار کیا۔ آہستہ آہستہ امریکن کانگرس کا رکن بن گیا۔ 1856ء میں امریکا کی جمہوری جماعت میں شامل ہو گیا ابراہم لنکن 1860ء میں امریکا کا صدر منتخب ہوا اور 1864ء میں دوبارہ صدر منتخب ہوا۔ حبشیوں کو غلامی سے آزاد کرانے کی سر توڑ کوشش کی۔ انسان کو انسان کا غلام ہونا غیر فطری سمجھتا تھا۔ 1863ء میں حبشیوں کی آزادی کا اعلان کیا۔ 1865ء میں کسی پاگل نے اسے اس وقت گولی مار کر قتل کر ڈالا جب وہ فورڈ تھیٹر میں ڈراما دیکھ رہا تھا۔ امریکا کے 5 ڈالر کے کرنسی نوٹ پر ابراہم لنکن کی تصویر ہوتی ہے۔ اگرچہ ابراہم لنکن کی کوششوں سے 1863ء میں افریقی غلاموں کو آزادی ملی لیکن ابراہم لنکن سفید فام لوگوں کو برتر سمجھتا تھا۔

Abraham Lincoln



Lincoln in 1863

16th President of the United States

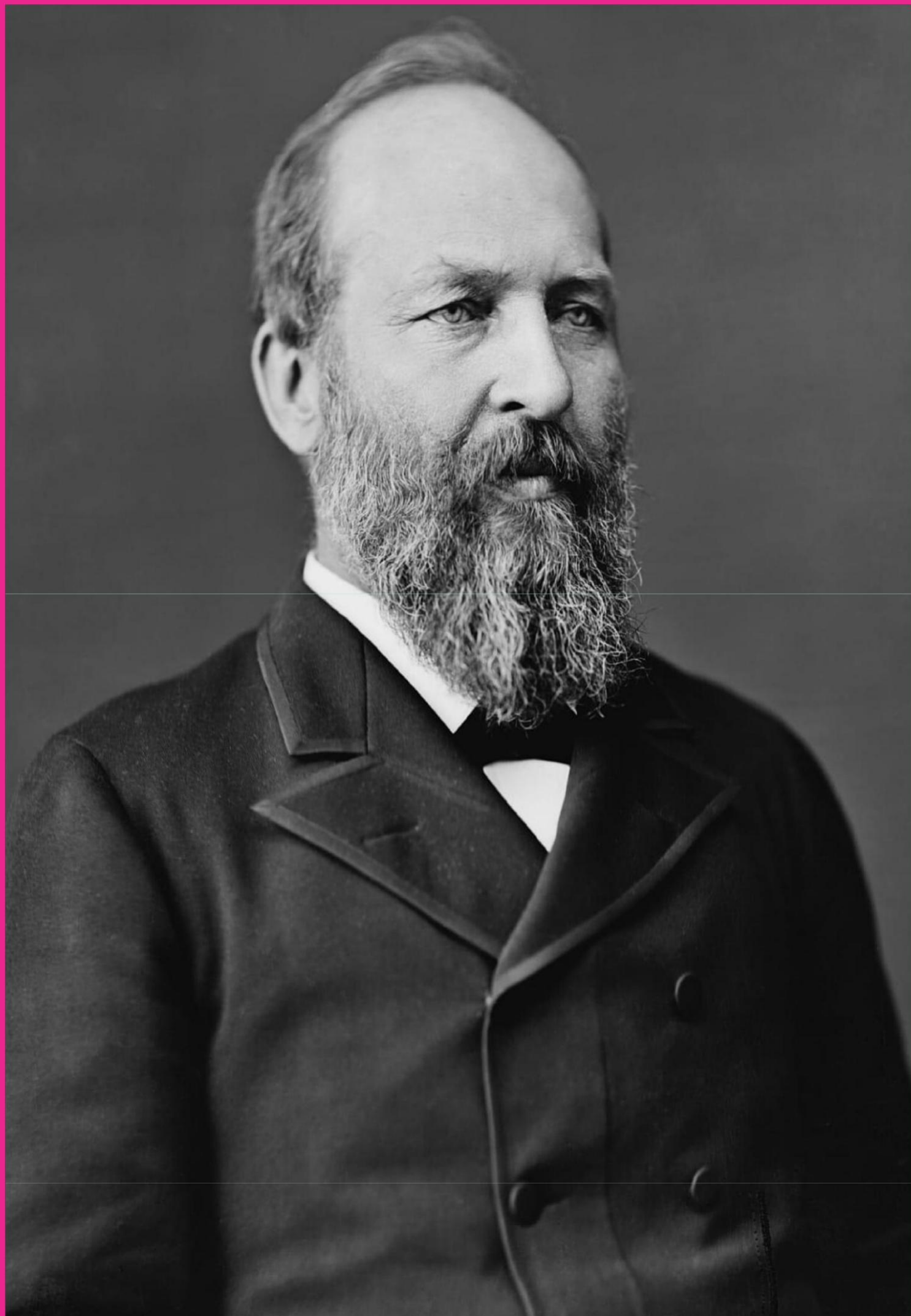
In office

March 4, 1861 – April 15, 1865

Vice President

Hannibal Hamlin
(1861–1865)

Andrew Johnson
(Mar–Apr. 1865)

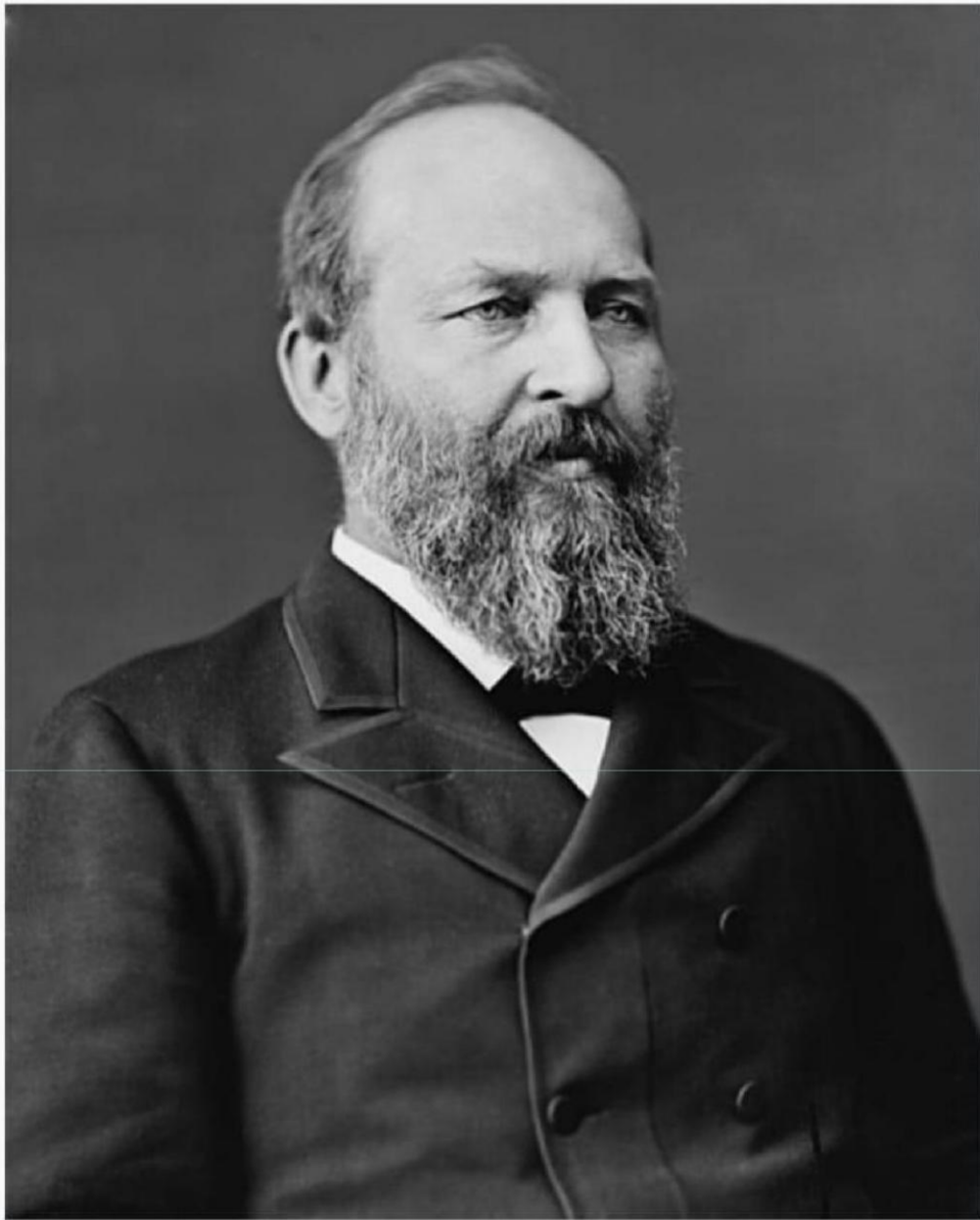


جیمز گارفیلڈ



جیمز گارفیلڈ (انگریزی: James Garfield) (پیدائش: 19 نومبر 1831ء - انتقال: 19 ستمبر 1881ء) ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکا کے 20 ویں صدر تھے۔ وہ امریکا کے دوسرے صدر تھے جو دوران صدارت قتل کر دیے گئے (ابراہم لنکن پہلے صدر تھے)۔ وہ امریکا کی تاریخ میں سب سے کم عرصہ تک عہدہ صدارت پر رہنے والے صدور میں دوسرے درجے پر ہیں، ولیم ہنری ہیریسن سب سے کم عرصہ تک امریکی صدر رہے۔ گارفیلڈ مارچ سے ستمبر 1881ء تک عہدہ صدارت پر موجود رہے یعنی صرف چھ ماہ اور پندرہ دن۔ گارفیلڈ امریکا کی تاریخ کے واحد شخص ہیں جنہیں امریکی ایوان نمائندگان نے براہ راست صدر منتخب کیا جبکہ وہ واحد شخص ہیں جو بیک وقت کانگریس کے رکن، سینٹر اور صدر رہے۔ گارفیلڈ امریکا کے پہلے صدر تھے جو دونوں ہاتھوں سے کام کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے تھے بلکہ وہ بیک وقت ایک ہاتھ سے لاطینی اور دوسرے ہاتھ سے قدیم یونانی تحریر کرنے کی حیران کن صلاحیت کے بھی حامل تھے۔

James A. Garfield



Garfield in 1881

20th President of the United States

In office

March 4, 1881 – September 19, 1881

Vice President

Chester A. Arthur



ولیم میک کینلی



ولیم میک کینلی (انگریزی: William McKinley, Jr.) امریکہ کا پچیسواں صدر تھا۔ وہ سونا کے فلس کا حامی تھا۔ ہسپانیہ کے خلاف امریکی جنگ اس کے دور حکومت میں لڑی گئی۔

ولیم میک کینلی

(انگریزی میں: William McKinley)



William McKinley



McKinley c. 1900

25th President of the United States

In office

March 4, 1897 – September 14, 1901

Vice President

Garret Hobart (1897–1899)

None (1899–1901)^[a]

Theodore Roosevelt
(Mar–Sep. 1901)



جان ایف کینیڈی



جان فٹزجیرالڈ کینیڈی المعروف جان ایف کینیڈی یا جے ایف کے (پیدائش: 29 مئی 1917ء، وفات: 22 نومبر 1963ء) ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکا کے 35 ویں صدر تھے۔ وہ 1961ء سے 1963ء میں اپنے قتل تک اس عہدے پر فائز رہے۔ وہ امریکا کی تاریخ کے کم عمر ترین اور واحد رومن کیتھولک صدر تھے۔

جان ایف کینیڈی

(انگریزی میں: **John F. Kennedy**)^[1]



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John F. Kennedy



Oval Office portrait, 1963

35th President of the United States

In office

January 20, 1961 – November 22, 1963

Vice President

Lyndon B. Johnson

Preceded by

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Succeeded by

Lyndon B. Johnson

United States Senator from Massachusetts

In office



رونالڈ ریگن

40ویں صدر امریکا



رونالڈ ولسن ریگن امریکہ کے سابق صدر اور ہالی ووڈ کے مشہور اداکار تھے۔ امریکی ریاست الینوائے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ کامیاب زندگی کے سفر کا آغاز 1937ء میں ہالی ووڈ سے ایک فلمی اداکار کے طور پر کیا۔ اس دوران انھوں نے کوئی بیس سے زیادہ فلموں میں کام کیا۔ 1966-74 کیلی فورنیا کے گورنر بنے۔ وہ 1981ء سے 1989ء تک امریکا کے 40 ویں صدر بنے جس دور میں سرد جنگ عروج پر رہی اور سابق سوویت ریاست کے خاتمے کا آغاز ہوا۔ سرد جنگ کے دوران میں افغان جہاد کو کامیاب بنانے اور کمیونزم کے خاتمے کے لیے بہت زیادہ کوششیں کیں جو بارآور ثابت ہوئیں۔ وہ اب تک امریکا کے صدور میں سے وہ سب سے طویل عمر پانے والے صدر ہیں۔ لاس اینجلس میں انتقال ہوا۔

Ronald Reagan



Official portrait, 1981

40th President of the United States

In office

January 20, 1981 – January 20, 1989

Vice President

George H. W. Bush



Theodore Roosevelt

Article Talk



This article is about the president of the United States. For other people with the same name, see [Theodore Roosevelt \(disambiguation\)](#).

Theodore Roosevelt Jr.^[b] (October 27, 1858 – January 6, 1919), also known as **Teddy** or **T. R.**, was the 26th [president of the United States](#), serving from 1901 to 1909. He previously was involved in [New York](#) politics, including serving as the state's [33rd governor](#) for two years. He was the [vice president](#) under President [William McKinley](#) for six months in 1901, assuming the presidency after [McKinley's assassination](#). As president, Roosevelt emerged as a leader of the [Republican Party](#) and a driving force for [anti-trust](#) and [Progressive](#) policies.

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Donald Trump



Official portrait, 2017

President-elect of the United States

Assuming office

January 20, 2025

Vice President

JD Vance (elect)

Succeeding

Joe Biden

ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ

45ویں صدر ریاست ہائے متحدہ



ڈونلڈ جان ٹرمپ (پیدائش 14 جون 1946ء) ایک امریکی سیاست دان، میڈیا شخصیت اور تاجر ہیں جو ریاستہائے متحدہ کے منتخب صدر ہیں۔ وہ ریاستہائے متحدہ کے 47 ویں صدر ہوں گے اور اس سے قبل 2017ء سے 2021ء تک ریاستہائے متحدہ کے 45 ویں صدر کے طور پر خدمات انجام دے چکے ہیں۔ وہ امریکی تاریخ میں دوسرے صدر ہیں جو 120 سال قبل گروور کلیولینڈ کے بعد مسلسل دو بار منتخب ہوئے ہیں۔

ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ

(انگریزی میں: Donald Trump)



یہ مضمون میں نے
آرتھ کرائنتی بورڈ کے
ٹرسٹی اور بہت سی
کتابوں کے مصنف،
دیپک کرنجیکر کی کتاب
اور GHATSUTRA
دیپک کرنجیکر کے
انٹرویو سے لکھا ہے

مصنف آرٹھ کرانتی
بورڈ کے ٹرسٹی دیپک
کرنجیکر کی تنظیم نے
ہی ہندوستان حکومت
کو اُس وقت مُلک میں
چل رہے 500 اور
1000 کے نوٹ کو بند
کرنے کا مشورہ دیا تھا



GHATSUTRA

Written by Deepak Karanjikar
Translated by Dr. Neeta Deshpande



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GHATSUTRA



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آٹھ نومبر 2016 کو
وزیر اعظم نریندر
مودی نے اعلان کر
دیا کہ آج آدھی رات
سے 1000 اور پانچ
سو روپے کے نوٹ
قانونی نہیں رہ جائیں
گے

Will Modi listen to Arthakranti and abolish taxes as well?

Updated: 14 Nov 2016, 12:07 PM IST



1/6

Arthakranti came with the idea of scrapping Rs 500,1000

In a sudden announcement, Prime Minister Narendra Modi scrapped Rs 500 and Rs 1000 to check on black money transaction.

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If you think it is Narendra Modi who came

بھارت میں 500 اور 1000 کے نوٹوں کا اسقاط زر



500 اور 1000 کے نوٹوں کا اسقاط زر حکومت ہند کا ایک اقدام ہے جس کے نتیجے میں 9 نومبر 2016ء سے پانچ سو اور ایک ہزار کے بھارتی نوٹوں کا چلن ختم اور انہیں بے قیمت کر دیا گیا۔ 8 نومبر 2016ء کی رات کو بھارتی وزیر اعظم نریندر مودی نے قوم کو خطاب کرتے ہوئے اچانک یہ اعلان کیا کہ آدھی رات سے ملک میں 500 اور 1000 روپے کے نوٹوں کو ختم کر دیا جائے گا۔ یہ منصوبہ چھ ماہ پہلے بننا شروع ہوا تھا، نریندر مودی کے بیان کے مطابق اس اچانک اعلان کا مقصد صرف کالے دھن پر قابو پانا ہی نہیں، بلکہ جعلی نوٹوں سے چھٹکارا حاصل کرنا بھی ہے۔^[1]



بوڑا میں 8 نومبر 2016ء کو ایک اے ٹی ام پر
موجود قطار

टायटेनिक खुद नहीं डूबा, डीप स्टेट ने ही उसे डुबोया था

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Deepak Karanjikar
Author Ghatsutra

Omkar Chaudhary
Editor OCN Network

لنک

5:53 pm ✓✓

टायटेनिक खुद नहीं डूबा, डीप स्टेट ने ही उसे डुबोया था

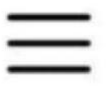
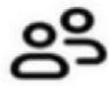
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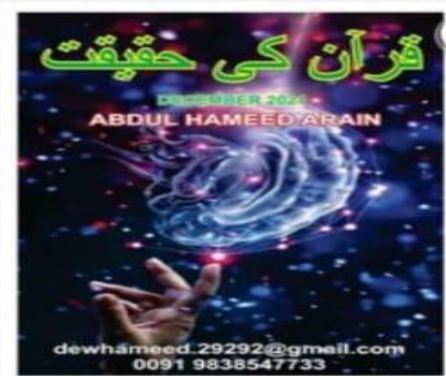
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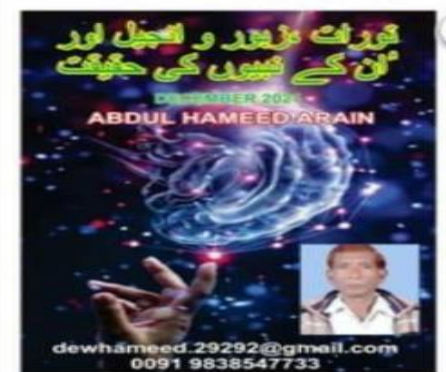
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